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DAILY WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly fair. Temp. 54-61. Tomorrow mostly cloudy. Temp. 55-58. (10-11). LONDON: Red laundry showers. Temp. 50-55 (21-27). Few little change. Yesterday's temp. 55-58. CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 54-56 (20-28). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 54-56 (20-28). Yesterday's temp. 52-55 (22-23).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

200 Soviet Pilots Flying for Egypt, U.S. Analysts Say

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT)—About 200 Russian pilots have been sent to Egypt in recent weeks to man three or four squadrons of jet interceptors, according to American and other Western intelligence agents.

The analysts say this is in addition to 70 to 80 Russian pilots who long been training Egyptian fliers in Egypt.

The new complement of pilots, part of a military advisory force that now numbers between 8,000 and 10,000 men, may well grow further, high-ranking analysts say.

If the Soviet Union continues to play a larger role in air defense over the heavily populated Nile River Delta region that embraces Cairo and Alexandria.

The principal concern now of many administration officials is whether the Russians will decide to take over primary responsibility for air defense of all Egypt, including the west bank of the Suez Canal. If this happens, Defense Department officials fear Israeli jets will be sure to tangle with Soviet-manned jets.

For the time being, Israel is forgoing deep raids into the Cairo-Alexandria region, admittedly to avoid a direct confrontation with Soviet pilots and air defense missile crews.

Decision Expected

As the Nixon administration decides whether to provide additional F-4 and A-4 jet fighter-bombers to Israel, officials are debating whether an affirmative decision would tend to calm or exacerbate the Middle East situation. A decision on the American aircraft is expected soon.

American and Western intelligence sources concede that information on the precise shape of the Soviet buildup in Egypt is sketchy and in some details open to dispute.

For example, Israeli officials recently provided the United States with tape recordings of intercepted radio transmissions said to contain the voice of more than 200 Russian pilots.

American sources say these recordings included some duplications and were not taken to demonstrate that there were now more than 200 Soviet pilots conducting air defense missions from bases in Egypt. Presumably, much of the independent U.S. information on the presence of Soviet pilots also comes from monitored communications.

But as gleaned from a variety of military and diplomatic sources, the following appears to represent the approximate extent of new Soviet activity in Egypt:

• Approximately 100 pilots and their maintenance crews were transferred from assignments with three or four operational squadrons in the Soviet Union to Egypt; some of the latest model MiG-21s were flown as well.

• The 8,000 to 10,000 military advisers, up from an estimated 2,500 to 4,000 men before the buildup, are said to include entire air defense missile and anti-aircraft artillery crews, maintenance specialists, and communications specialists.

• Twenty SAM-3 air defense missile sites under various stages of construction, which would contain 180 missile launchers when all fully operational; some esti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Rejecting Ideological Surrender

Brandt Tells Party He'll Pursue East Policy

By Lawrence Fellowes

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, May 13 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he had surrendered none of his party's ideological principles and that none of his country's allies in his pursuit of better relations with the Eastern Bloc.

Speaking before an anxious and angry congress of the Social Democratic party, the chancellor said he would present East German

Premier Willi Stoph with several proposals for settling their differences when they meet in mid-May.

"Our readiness for a good-neighborly relationship between the two German states cannot be taken mean that we are holding the flag in the ideological argument," Mr. Brandt said.

"We can have the same political line without having the same ideological style," the chancellor said.

He also told party members who had like to push West Germany

of the Western camp of nations and other members who fear that West Germany was failing

of it that West German policy was rooted in the Atlantic alliance and formulated in close operation with the United States.

Without the support of the United States there could be no unity for West Germany, he said.

In it, there was a chance that West Germany could improve its relations with the East.

AP

Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking yesterday.

of some persuasive and reassuring words from the party leadership.

The young militants in the party had been itching for a fight. They wanted to steer the party back to the old Socialist grounds of class struggle and quick domestic reform.

Some of them would like to have broken West Germany loose from its Western alliances. The hall was swimming in resolutions. There were 1,329 of them this morning, and more were pouring out of the mimeograph machines.

The militants were angry. They had been told, when the Social Democrats were out of power, that they had to move gradually and behave responsibly, lest the voters become frightened of them. Now, with the Social Democrats in power, they are being told to move gradually and behave responsibly, lest their coalition partners, the Free Democrats, become frightened of them.

Delegates Flooded Out

SAARBRUECKEN, Germany, May 13 (AP)—Delegates to the Social Democratic party convention here, including Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the top-ranking guest, were routed from their hotel quarters during the night as flooding rivers poured into the city.

Police said the Saar River has reached its highest point since 1948, when a catastrophic flood devastated the area.

First Soviet Aide Visits Cape Kennedy

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., May 13 (Reuters)—The first Russian official to tour Cape Kennedy visited the space center here early this month, it was learned yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Mihail Ivanovich Stolnik, military attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, visited the base for over five hours

May 1.

In the last ten years various

Soviet representatives have been invited for tours or launches, but

have always declined.

Prince Charles Questions Worth Of Concorde in Cambridge Speech

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 13 (Reuters)—Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, last night questioned whether the Anglo-French Concord supersonic airliner is worth the effort being spent on it.

"It is a very fascinating and exciting aircraft and one of the very latest developments in man's technology," he said in his first speech to the Cambridge Union Debating Society. "Sometimes I think I would like to go in it."

"But then, if it is going to pollute us with noise, if it is

it tests its sonic booms, is this what we really want?" the 21-year-old prince asked.

"Has it really achieved a great deal? This is one of the technological achievements which could do us harm. What sort of price are we prepared to pay for this sort of advance?"

Prince Charles was speaking on the motion that "this house believes that technological advances threaten the individuality of man and becomes his master."

It was carried by 214 votes to 184. Also debating were his great-uncle Lord Mountbatten and Lord Snow, the novelist who writes as C.P. Snow.

The prince warned his undergraduate audience that he was

in a slightly awkward position "because I am not supposed to get involved in controversy of any sort."

Austria	6	s	Libya	9	Portugal	10	Liberia	10	U.S.
Belgium	10	s	Macaronesia	1	Northern Rhodesia	1	Oh	1	Denmark
Bulgaria	1	s	Netherlands	1	Oman	1	Peru	1	Denmark
France	10	s	Niger	1	Peru	1	Philippines	1	Germany
Greece	10	s	Portugal	1	Peru	1	Philippines	1	Great Britain
Iceland	1	s	Spain	1	Peru	1	Portugal	1	Greece
India	20	s	Sweden	1	Peru	1	Portugal	1	India
Iran	10	s	Turkey	1	Peru	1	Portugal	1	Iran
Israel	10	s	U.S. Military	1	Peru	1	Portugal	1	Israel
Lebanon	7	s	Yugoslavia	1	Peru	1	Portugal	1	Lebanon



Associated Press
BACK FROM BATTLE—Israeli troops cheer victoriously as they return home after the raid into Lebanon.

Malik Makes UN Assault On U.S. Policy

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 13 (WP)—Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik revived the cold war at a meeting of the Security Council today with a scathing indictment of American policy in Indochina and the Middle East.

In what several diplomats said was the most abusive big-power speech of recent years here, he charged that the Israeli forces that engaged in a thrust against Arab guerrillas in Lebanon yesterday had followed the "bloody" American examples at My Lai and in Cambodia.

Mr. Malik also accused the United States and Britain of blocking a Middle East settlement by failing to call for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

He appeared to indicate that the Big Four talks are finished unless this condition is met.

Today's Soviet outburst had been predicted by Communist sources as a means of expressing Kremlin displeasure over President Nixon's policy. It bore little direct relation to the immediate concern of the Security Council, which was debating further steps following the unanimous approval yesterday of a resolution demanding immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

"The boots of the American military machine are trampling the soil of Cambodia," Mr. Malik declared.

"The boots of the Israeli military machine are trampling the soil of Lebanon and other Arab countries," American soldiers, having begun with the bloody preparation at Song My [My Lai], are now doing the same thing in Cambodia. Israeli cutthroats do the same thing in Arab territory."

Comparing the Israeli assurance of withdrawal after the mission was accomplished to President Nixon's promise about U.S. troops in Cambodia, Mr. Malik continued: "The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israeli Force Quits Lebanon; Fighting Erupts Along Canal

TEL AVIV, May 13 (UPI)—An raid by Israeli planes and two Lebanese tanks were destroyed and four were disabled. Three artillery pieces, one anti-aircraft gun and four military vehicles were damaged.

Israeli anti-aircraft fire drove off Egyptian jets attacking two Israeli positions in the Suez Canal's north-eastern sector, seven tanks, seven half-tracks, an armored vehicle and an ammunition truck destroyed. They were not seen to crash.

While the air and ground battle raged to the south, the last tanks and half-tracks of the Israeli task force that pushed into southeast Lebanon at 4:30 a.m. yesterday crossed the frontier back into Israel at 12:30 p.m. today, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian hit-and-run raids, three hours apart, inflicted no casualties, he said.

On the ground, fierce artillery duels were fought across the canal. Egyptian shelling wounded one Israeli soldier, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, an Egyptian military spokesman said that Egyptian planes attacked Israeli positions in the northern sector of the canal, inflicting "heavy casualties in men and equipment."

He said that all Egyptian aircraft returned safely to their bases and denied Israeli reports that two of the planes had been hit by anti-aircraft fire.

The spokesman said that the Egyptian planes had carried out two missions and had encountered no Israeli aircraft.

No Opposition

Contradicting Arab claims that guerrillas harassed the Israelis as they pulled back from Lebanon, the military spokesman said that the Israelis met "no opposition whatsoever."

To guerrilla claims that they shot down an Israeli plane and helicopter and captured the helicopter crew he said: "No plane or helicopter was shot down and if the el-Fatah claim they have the crew let them produce them."

In the 14-hour search-and-destroy operation yesterday, Israel said the task force smashed guerrilla bases in and around six Lebanese villages in the southwestern foothills of Mount Hermon.

They killed 30 guerrillas and captured 12 Lebanese soldiers and two gendarmes and 12 guerrillas. Two guerrillas admitted taking part in last week's rocket attack on Kiryat Shmona, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that 21 Israeli soldiers were wounded in the operation, ten slightly and one seriously. He said that 11 Arab guerrillas were brought back captive to Israel but the tally of guerrillas killed would not be announced until a body count was made.

Kiryat Shmona, where rockets killed three Israelis last week, is one of 22 frontier communities which Israel has said the Lebanon-based guerrillas have attacked at times since April 1.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Army said it lost six soldiers killed and 16 wounded, three of them seriously. A man and a woman—both civilians—were killed in a strafing.

The militants were angry. They had been told, when the Social Democrats were out of power, that they had to move gradually and behave responsibly, lest the voters become frightened of them. Now, with the Social Democrats in power, they are being told to move gradually and behave responsibly, lest their coalition partners, the Free Democrats, become frightened of them.

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AP

Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking yesterday.

Nixon Fighting Senate Threat to Indochina Policy

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP)—With the Senate preparing for a major battle over the President's Cambodian policy, the Nixon administration yesterday voiced strong opposition to an amendment barring retention of U.S. troops in Cambodia and denying funds for combat action to support the Cambodian government.

White House Assistant Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren made clear last night that the White House "does not favor the language" of the Cambodian amendment to the foreign military sales

Rogers Bars Arms Support For Lon Nol

By Peter Gross

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers pledged today that the United States would not become "militarily involved" with troops or air support to defend the Cambodian government. But he said that the United States was encouraging South Vietnam and Thailand to cooperate with Cambodia in meeting Communist threats.

This policy, he said, is the essence of the so-called Nixon doctrine. "Asians cooperating with each other to handle Asian problems."

Since both Thailand and South Vietnam receive large amounts of U.S. military aid, Mr. Rogers' remarks pointed toward a possible long-term device for the United States to aid the Cambodian regime of Premier Lon Nol indirectly through third countries, even if direct large-scale engagement is ruled out.

The secretary put in a surprise appearance before newsmen at a routine State Department briefing to make his first detailed public remarks on the two-week-old military operation against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia and the subsequent wave of criticism in this country and abroad.

The moderates were very concerned about whether the government was going to get bogged down in Cambodia," Mr. Rogers said, describing his meetings

Comparing Israelis, GIs

Malik, in UN, Indicts Policy Of U.S. in Mideast, Indochina

(Continued from Page 1) pupils blindly and bloodily are copying their teacher."

Such accusations were too much for Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, who blamed Moscow for spreading false information in 1967 about Israeli mobilization. Looking at the Soviet representative, he asserted: "There sits the principal culprit responsible for inflaming the Middle East conflict."

Recalling the Soviet role in

Czechoslovakia, he said Mr. Malik's statement made it sound as if Kremlin policy were "Red Riding Hood's grandmother rather than the bloodthirsty wolf" that it is.

American Ambassador Charles Vost recalled that the Soviet Union had blocked all efforts to raise the question of Vietnam in the Security Council. At the same time, with Soviet help, North Vietnam had expanded its military operations in neutral Laos and Cambodia, he said.

"This is imperialism, pure and simple," he said, and it is "contrived and supported by the Soviet Union."

Mr. Vost also criticized Mr. Malik's negotiating tactics, charging that when the Soviet government had decided not to make any accommodation and to bring effective negotiations to a halt, "he endeavors to conceal this fact by throwing up a smokescreen and indulging in a torrent of invective such as we have just heard."

Mr. Malik retorted that the new "act of aggression" by the United States in Cambodia is "not only unjustified in world opinion, but also in the eyes of your own youth. It is unjustifiable from any point of view whatsoever."

Although the United States was Mr. Malik's main target, Britain also felt many of his thrusts. Mr. Malik seemed to be trying to exploit minor differences of emphasis in Mideast policy between the United States and Britain. Privately the British have been critical of the United States for failing to exert more pressure on Israel for withdrawal.

Diplomats doubted that Mr. Malik would have discussed the supposedly confidential material of the Big Four talks so openly if the Soviet Union had any expectation of agreement.

They noted that he appeared to have drawn back from previous Soviet assent to minor border rectifications. Several times, Mr. Malik mentioned that each government in the area has a right to security. But he said the Arab states had already made enormous concessions to Israel when they agreed to respect the borders of June 5, 1967.

Soviet Pilots Fly in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1) suggest that for a "really effective" close-in defense of military bases in the Alexandria, Cairo and Aswan Dam areas, the Russians might want to expand to 40 SAM-3 sites."

One report, unconfirmed, says the Russians have moved in an armored brigade of troops to provide ground defenses around the surface-to-air missile sites to guard against possible Israeli commando raids.

Scores of ZSU-23 radar-controlled anti-aircraft artillery weapons, each featuring four 23-mm guns mounted on a tank chassis, are normally deployed to protect the SAM-3s from air attack at treetop level.

The Russian pilots are believed to be operating from a number of airfields west of the Nile River, from Alexandria to a point well south of Cairo; they often scamble into the air when radar shows Israeli planes are heading toward the Suez Canal, which is only three to five minutes flying time from Cairo.

To date, no direct engagements between Israeli and Russian jets are believed to have occurred. American analysts believe the Russians made the difficult decision to deploy some of their own defense ground and air crews for fear that deep Israeli air raids into Egypt, if they continued unchallenged, could have undermined the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The Russians are also said to have been deeply angered by an Israeli air strike several weeks ago near Helwan, nine miles south of Cairo, in which some Russian military advisers were killed and others wounded. There has been no public mention of this incident by the Russians, the Egyptians or the Israelis.

Israel Releases 55 Arab Captives

TEL AVIV, May 13 (UPI)—Israel returned to Jordan today as Arab guerrilla suspects captured during an Israeli commando raid on the Jordanian village of Karameh two years ago.

The prisoners were returned across the Allenby Bridge checkpoint in a deal that Israeli government sources said would involve the release by Arab guerrillas of an Israeli night watchman abducted from the town of Metulla, near the Lebanon border, on New Year's Day.

Israeli troops May 21, 1968, thrust north of the Dead Sea to flush out Arab guerrilla bases in Karameh. Israel lost 30 troops killed and scores of others wounded in the operation and took back 25 al-Fatah suspects, of whom 30 had previously been released.

Two Japanese Conquer Everest

KATMANDU, May 13 (Reuters)—A writer became the first Japanese to stand on the summit of Mount Everest Monday morning.

Teruo Matsura, vice-president of the Matsuya Wool Co. and Naomu Uemura, a writer from Hyogo, reached the top of the 29,029-foot peak after an assault from the biggest camp ever placed on Everest, at 26,750 feet, the Japanese Embassy announced here to day.

No more details of the successful assault were available except that it was by the South Col route used by successful British, Swiss, American and Indian expeditions.

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Only the best perfumes
Here's one secret we
know we can count on 100%
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Israeli Force Ends 32-Hour Lebanon Raid**Air, Artillery Battle Rages at Suez Canal**

(Continued from Page 1)

that before the force pulled out this morning Arab guerrillas attacked the Israelis with small arms and hand grenades. He said that the fighting lasted three hours but the Israelis suffered no casualties.

Israel's leaders and the public at large dismissed with bitter shrugs today yesterday's UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel for the punitive raid.

In a smaller clash with guerrillas today an Israeli Army patrol killed five in a fight near the Mandess Bridge area of the Jordan Valley, the Israeli military spokesman said.

He said the patrol suffered no casualties in the clash, which erupted at 7:20 a.m. "after a gang of terrorists infiltrated from Jordan."

In Jerusalem, Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli premier, sent a letter to UN Secretary-General U Thant declaring that Israel "continues to hold Lebanon responsible for attacks on Israel from Lebanese territory and like every other country has the right of self-defense," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Alien Warns Lebanon

TEL AVIV, May 13 (Reuters)—Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Alon warned tonight that Israel would carry out further actions against Lebanon if guerrilla attacks continued.

At about the time that Gen. Alon was speaking and only a mile away, a fresh clash with guerrilla infiltrators from across the Lebanon border was reported.

A military spokesman said that three guerrillas were killed when they opened fire on Kibbutz Manara at 3 p.m.

Greek Arms Aid Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

renewal of heavy arms shipments from the United States will be regarded as a symbol of American approval for the colonels' government.

The Pentagon and others sympathetic to the Athens government contend that military considerations alone should determine whether the boycott is ended and, on these grounds, it should. The regime holds a strategic position on NATO's southern flank, that its strength has slipped behind its northern neighbor, Bulgaria, and that party should be passed.

The regime is understood to have prepared Mr. Tsatsas with an extensive shopping list. However, officials here say that if the boycott is ended, Greece would receive "a few tens of millions" in tanks, fighter planes and artillery.

Officials in the State Department are known to be divided over the Tsatsas recommendation. Some are arguing that the political cost at home and in Europe of supporting the regime far outweighs the marginal military advantage to be gained.

Mr. Tsatsas's report, however, was prepared at Mr. Nixon's direction and those who oppose its thrust are not sanguine over their chances of prevailing.

Despite the embargo on gifts of heavy weapons, Greece has been receiving substantial amounts of rifles, automatic weapons and other small arms from the United States.

In the budget year that ended last June 30, Athens received \$61.8 million in weapons and parts.

Theodorakis Says U.S., NATO Real Powers in Athens

ROME, May 13 (Reuters)—Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis alleged today that the army-backed regime in Greece was under the absolute control of "United States imperialism and of NATO."

Mr. Theodorakis, a leading campaigner against the Athens government, who was released from 20 months of political detention in April, made the charge at a press conference here.

In reply to a question, he said he intended to visit the United States if he could obtain a visa, though he had not yet applied for one.

If he made the visit, he said, he would tell the Americans: "If you don't listen to the voice of this martyred (Greek) people, you risk earning its hatred forever."

Mr. Theodorakis described Greece as a concentration camp in the center of Europe.

The 44-year-old composer also warned exiled King Constantine he would not be welcome back in Greece if he did not join the struggle against the Athens government.

Three students from New Jersey met Mr. Tarr yesterday and then told a newsman the draft chief was considering resigning to protest administration policies. Mr. Tarr denied it.

"That's what they wanted me to do," he said.

Gets Commerce Post

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI)—George M. Stafford, acting chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission since Jan. 1, was named permanent chairman today by President Nixon. Mr. Stafford is the first permanent chairman of the commission under a reorganization plan put into effect by Mr. Nixon.

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SHELLED BY OWN ARTILLERY—Smoke from an American artillery shelling billows around troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division during an accidental bombardment killed.

Associated Press

8,000 More in Phnom Penh Saigon Flotilla Evacuates 9,000 Refugees to S. Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

CHROUT CHANGWAR, Cambodia, May 13 (NYT)—A South Vietnamese fleet steamed out of Phnom Penh across the river from here today, carrying 9,000 Vietnamese to the relative safety of South Vietnam.

Although the departure brought sadness to many to whom Cambodia has always been home, there was no grieving.

Here, herded together in a church and an adjacent seminary and on the open grounds around them, 8,000 more Vietnamese are still waiting for more boats to come. Today was a sad day for them, because only 300 of those here were allowed to leave for South Vietnam.

The fortunate ones were about 6,000 Vietnamese from Phnom Penh who were loaded onto two landing barges and three Japanese and Panamanian freighters today for the seven-hour trip to Vietnam. The freighters were an unexpected plus.

Exchange for Protection

They had been waiting in Phnom Penh harbor because they dared not continue to Vietnam for security reasons. In exchange for the protection afforded by the South Vietnamese flotilla, they took some of the refugees aboard as passengers.

Tran Ngoc Phieu, South Vietnamese Minister of Social Action, said at dockside that the ships would return Friday to pick up more refugees. He said his goal was to repatriate as few Vietnamese as possible but he said he found very few who wanted to remain in Cambodia following the general killed in action in Vietnam.

Gen. Dillard was among ten people who died when the UH-1 Huey helicopter crashed ten miles southwest of the central highlands city of Pleiku yesterday. Another man was wounded.

Gen. Dillard, 50, of Los Angeles, had been in Vietnam since November 1969. He was the sixth U.S. general killed in action in Vietnam.

SAIGON, May 13 (Reuters)—

The commanding general of U.S. Army engineers in South Vietnam, Maj. Gen. John Dillard, was killed when his helicopter was shot down by ground fire, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

Gen. Dillard was among ten people who died when the UH-1 Huey helicopter crashed ten miles southwest of the central highlands city of Pleiku yesterday. Another man was wounded.

Gen. Dillard, 50, of Los Angeles, had been in Vietnam since November 1969. He was the sixth U.S. general killed in action in Vietnam.

SAIGON, May 13 (AP)—Viet Cong terrorists today threw a hand grenade into a truck loaded with South Korean sailors, then opened fire with rifles, killing one sailor and wounding four others, a Korean military spokesman reported.

Several hours earlier, four South Vietnamese and one American civilian were wounded in the explosion of a bomb placed between an American billet and a Vietnamese house on the edge of Saigon.

U.S. Units Quit Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

names and Viet Cong soldiers had been killed thus far in Cambodia. They reported South Vietnamese losses at 330 killed and 1,471 wounded. American losses were put at 161 killed and 427 wounded.

Much of the fighting reported in Cambodia was light and scattered last night and today. In the biggest battle, soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division fought for five hours against an enemy force of unknown size 2 1/2 miles inside Cambodia and 28 miles northwest of Tay Ninh City. They found 13 dead. North Vietnamese soldiers on the battlefield and reported their losses as four killed and 44 wounded, 30 of whom had reported minor wounds.

Four helicopters were reported shot down by enemy ground fire in South Vietnam yesterday, with 13 soldiers killed and five wounded.

Four helicopters were reported shot down by enemy ground fire in South Vietnam yesterday, with 13 soldiers killed and five wounded.

At Fire Base Neal, north of Brown about ten miles inside Cambodia, the commander, Lt. Col. Maurice Edmonds, surveyed the dense area around the base and said, "We expect they'll attack."

Fierce Resistance

Enemy resistance had been fierce when U.S. troops dropped down on the plateau practically on top of the North Vietnamese May 10 to build Fire Base Neal. Five of the first seven helicopters took enemy fire, but managed to get away safely. The Americans called in heavy air strikes that destroyed all the buildings of a small Cambodian village of 36 inhabitants.

The North Vietnamese—there are hardly any Viet Cong here—faded away. But intelligence indicated the enemy may probe the base soon.

At Fire Base Myron, to the south, inside Cambodia, a saboteur and his explosives were believed blown up last night when U.S. troops tossed a hand grenade into the darkness. The grenade explosion was followed by an unexpected "horrendous explosion," according to the base commander, Lt. Col. Francis Ianni.

At an enemy cache area several miles east of Myron, U.S. searchers ran into persistent Communist fire from tree-top snipers and bunker positions. Even after heavy U.S. air strikes, snipers continued to pelt down the Americans.

At the extensive cache site "Rock Island East" west of Myron, a company on the ground, defending captured ammunition against recovery by the enemy, was fired on by enemy troops who had slipped back into a deserted bunker area. The night after the cache was found, enemy troops will be driven off in one of their own trucks that U.S. soldiers were not guarding. But since then, the enemy has remained generally hidden and silent.

"It's spooky," said Sgt. Charles Mueller at the site this afternoon.

POLICE KILL 3 IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, May 13 (Reuters)—Police shot dead three people this capital of the troubled state of West Bengal today, when they opened fire on a mob that attacked a police outpost, injuring a police officer and an old man. One carrying bombs was arrested.

On U.S. Troops in Cambodia**Red Forces Showing Signs Of Regrouping for Attacks**

By Ralph Blumenthal

FIRE BASE BROWN, Cambodia, May 13 (NYT)—Two weeks after the surprise movement of American troops into Cambodia, there are signs that the enemy is beginning to regroup for attacks on the new American positions.

The clearest indication came early this morning when North Vietnamese saboteurs snipped the wires of warning flares and mines and slipped through the barbed wire protecting this exposed American artillery base north of Saigon, three miles inside Cambodia.

Enemy troops in the nearby woods laid down a barrage of mortar and automatic weapons fire while dozens of others rushed the inner wall perimeter into a hall of virtually point-blank fire from the started defenders who also called in artillery support and air strikes.

Dark light revealed 59 enemy bodies grotesquely sprawled in the red dust and in the jungle. One American had been shot dead, leaving scarce mortar ammunition from one base emplacement to another before it ran out. Another eight American soldiers had been wounded.

The attack, believed to have been the first major Communist assault on a fortified U.S. position inside Cambodia, was echoed last night by at least three other enemy probes of American night defensive positions of companies in the field in this region northwest of the Phnom Penh. The casualties of those actions were not immediately known.

The likelihood of more such attacks now that the enemy has had a chance to recover from the initial surprise of the American incursion is increasing, according to Col. Carter Clarke, commander of the 2d Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The fighting here will probably turn out to be much the same as in Vietnam," he said. "It's the same terrain, the same enemy and the same us."

At Fire Base Neal, north of Brown about ten miles inside Cambodia, the commander, Lt. Col. Maurice Edmonds, surveyed the dense area around the base and said, "We expect they'll attack."

Sen. George S. McGovern, S.D., opening the program, said Congress had the power to end the war by cutting funds for continued military actions and that was all that was needed to do—while providing full protection of American troops during the withdrawal period.

Sen. Charles E. Coonley, N.Y., told listeners that over next year, while a net of 150 men are being withdrawn from Vietnam, the rotation process send 276,000 men there to replace others who are leaving as their final duty, and a gradual withdrawal over three years would mean "a minimum of



HAPPY PLAYING GROUND—David Eisenhower—grandson and son-in-law of presidents—waits for the pitch as he and two buddies bat the ball around on the White House South Lawn. His friends were unidentified.

Julie and David Eisenhower Decide to Skip Graduation

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Julie and David Eisenhower have decided not to attend their graduation ceremonies at Smith and Amherst Colleges, which are among campuses disturbed by anti-war protests.

A White House spokesman said today that President Nixon's daughter had talked over the situation with her mother.

The young couple also conferred with officials at their colleges and made the decision not to return to their campuses at all. Their grades are good enough for the colleges to award diplomas without further exams, the spokesman said.

Arrests, Fires, Sit-Ins

New Outbursts of Violence Occur on Some Campuses

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Student protest against the fighting in Cambodia and death at Kent State University simmered at many colleges today but there were new outbursts of dissent on some of the nation's campuses.

An estimated 100 to 200 students were arrested at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg early this morning after state police used a pickup truck to pull open a door students had sealed when they occupied a campus building.

The students, angered because college officials refused to close the school in support of the anti-war protest, allegedly caused considerable damage to the building. Those arrested were ordered to pack up their belongings, get off the campus and stay off.

At Ypsilanti, Mich., a state of emergency was declared after a fire labeled "definitely suspicious"

broke out in another Princeton building but caused little damage.

At Tucson, Ariz., a group of youths including some University of Arizona students tried to detain a busload of Army inductees. After the bus drove off, they entered the induction center and scattered pamphlets.

At the University of Maine, 2,500 students volunteered to give blood for servicemen in Vietnam to show that their primary concern is saving lives.

An Air Force medical team could process only about 800 Tuesday, but an officer said they might return to the Orono campus to process the rest.

At Fairfield University in Connecticut, about 150 striking students occupied two campus buildings, bolted doors and were still sitting in this morning.

Two suspicious early morning fires were reported in the Reserve Officers Training Corps building at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Disorders continued at the University of South Carolina, where 100 persons were arrested.

Southern Illinois Closed

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI)—Southern Illinois University was ordered closed today after 20 percent of the student body marched on the home of the school's president.

Between 4,000 and 6,000 students surrounded the home of President Delyle Morris last night, while others occupied his nearby office.

A witness said the crowd stretched "as far as the eye could see."

Chancellor Robert W. MacVicar announced the university's closing.

In other incidents yesterday a firebomb damaged an Ohio University cafeteria, two fires damaged an Illinois Wesleyan University music building and two Molotov cocktails destroyed the Police Science Building at Rutgers Livingston College all yesterday.

A private home used as headquarters for University of Nevada Reno demonstrators was bombed.

Fifteen Iowa State University students were arrested yesterday after trying to detain a bus filled with Army inductees.

Ohio Guard Says Evidence Found Of Sniper Fire

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—The Ohio National Guard probed yesterday what it suggested as new evidence of sniper fire in Kent State University shooting on May 4, in which four students died.

Guard spokesmen have contended that the troops opened fire during a confrontation with anti-war demonstrators, after a sniper began shooting.

Lt. Col. J.E.P. McCann reported that construction workers "heard shot apparently originating from nearby dormitory" and that a .22-caliber revolver had been recovered from a river.

Col. McCann, reading a prepared statement, also reported that four weapons—two handguns and two rifles—had been taken from persons arrested in Kent on the day of the disturbance.

Atomic Test in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, May 13 (AP)—An atomic device designed to test methods of detecting and locating underground nuclear explosions was detonated underground yesterday at the Nevada test site in the desert north of here, the Atomic Energy Commission reported.

Mitchell Sees Need to Shield News Sources Would Accept Limits On Subpoenaing Notes

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP)—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday that he would not object to legislation protecting news reporters' notes from being subpoenaed in legal proceedings.

Mr. Mitchell acknowledged in a television interview that the confidentiality of information obtained by reporters contributes to the dissemination of news.

He also said that there are militant groups that pose a serious threat to the American form of government, a statement that seemingly conflicts with at least one Justice Department policy regarding wiretapping.

Mr. Mitchell was interviewed by Mike Wallace of CBS and was asked if he would like to see a law passed guaranteeing the confidentiality of reporters' notes. "I would have no problem with that," he answered, even though in some instances it might "impair the administration of justice."

Difference of Opinion

That seemed to reflect a difference of opinion within the Justice Department, because early this year U.S. attorneys sought subpoenas for reporters' notes and film clips in investigations of Black Panthers and white radical groups in Chicago and San Francisco.

The department was widely criticized by news media, which contended that sources of news would be cut off if reporters could be forced to divulge confidential information.

In San Francisco, a Justice Department lawyer argued that a New York Times reporter should be required to testify before a grand jury investigating the Black Panthers. However, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that the reporter should not be required to reveal confidential information in the absence of "an overriding national interest."

Mr. Mitchell said in February that demanding information from newsmen without first trying to negotiate an agreement would be a violation of department practice.

"The attorney general did not discuss specific legislation," Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, D., N.Y., and Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D., N.H., have introduced a bill protecting reporters' information, with exceptions for national security and libel cases involving public officials.

No Real Threat

On the subject of militant domestic organizations, Mr. Mitchell said: "Generally, I would say that I don't believe that there is any militant group in this country that is a real threat to the United States as far as its institutions are concerned, or as far as the continuation of our form of government."

He agreed that such groups "don't have the muscle, either by numbers or any of the other requirements that would be necessary, to materially affect our government."

Some violence-prone groups are "extremely disruptive," he said, but their actions "will have no long-term effect on the continuance of our government."

That appeared to conflict with the department's present wiretapping policies as advocated in court. In at least one case, Mr. Mitchell has advocated legalized eavesdropping "to protect the nation from attempts by domestic organizations to use unlawful means to attack and subvert the existing structure of government."

Rockefeller Signs Law

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed into law yesterday a bill guaranteeing a newsmen the right to keep his sources of information confidential.

Recent attempts by the federal government to require disclosure of confidential information, he said, showed that the danger of being held in contempt of court "is a real and imminent threat to newsmen."

Gov. Rockefeller said that the law protected written, oral and pictorial material gathered by a newsmen, including his notes and the names of persons or organizations where he got the material. The governor said that the law makes "New York the only state that clearly protects the public's right to know."

Bomb Unearthed At Paris Airport

PARIS, May 13 (Reuters)—Plane departures were halted for 40 minutes at Orly Airport today while experts defused a 1,100-pound World War II bomb discovered in the freight area, where about 1,000 persons work.

Planes taking off avoided using the runway near the freight area early in the afternoon. Then, as work went on to remove the American-made bomb, all takeoffs were stopped. Traffic resumed after 40 minutes.

The bomb was found about five feet below the surface by workmen digging foundations for new installations. Officials believe it

was dropped in an Allied air raid on Orly during the German occupation of Paris.



United Press International
Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel.

Racial Peace Now Restored In Augusta

Mayor Promises To Study Grievances

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 13 (UPI)—Racial peace has been restored to this city hit by riots largely by the verbal commitment of Mayor Millard Beckum rather than by the show of military and police might, according to black leaders.

Jeeploads of National Guard men and armored cars with mounted machine guns patrolled the virtually deserted streets today where six men were shot to death and 60 other persons injured in violence Monday night.

A strict dark-to-daylight curfew was in effect. Soldiers manned road blocks leading into the 130-block Negro district.

A 17-year-old Negro was wounded by buckshot last night and hospitalized in satisfactory condition. Police said he was shot while leaving a store that was looted in Monday night's rioting.

Hundreds of blacks gathered on their doorsteps in the riot area last night, but black leaders pleaded with them to "cool it" and "give the mayor a chance." There were no incidents.

The black leaders, wearing black armbands to identify themselves to soldiers and policemen, had fanned out through the Negro district after a meeting with Mayor Beckum and the city council.

Daniel Cross, president of the local NAACP chapter, said Mr. Beckum promised to look into black grievances—including the release of black youths arrested during the rioting, the establishment of "working policies for hiring members of minority groups," and the investigation of "existing jail facilities."

In Athens, Ga., a group of seemingly peaceful demonstrators, warned beforehand they would be arrested if there was any attempt to march in Athens, was tear-gassed by police last night. Seventy-two were jailed for unlawful assembly.

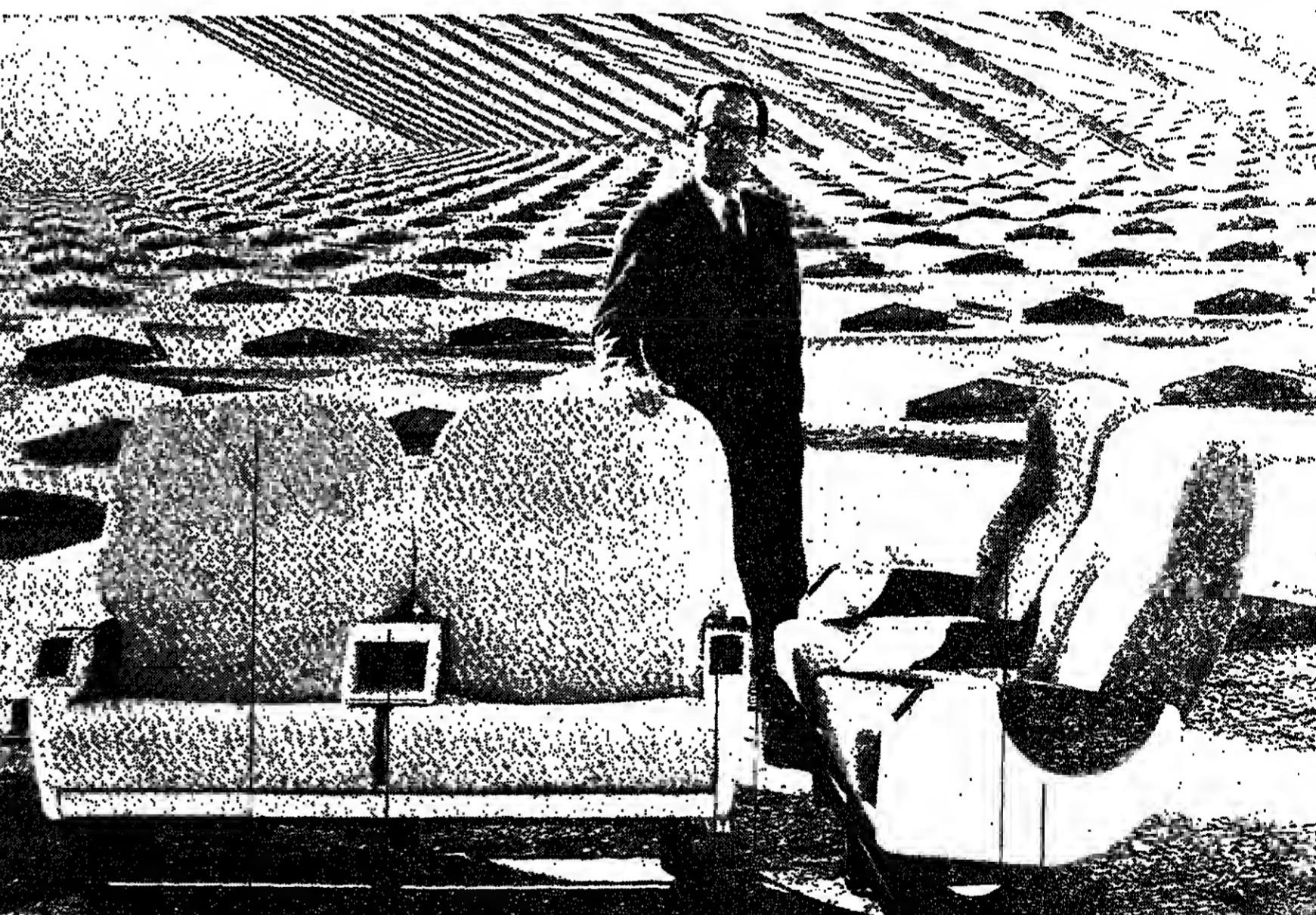
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FDA Accepts Low-Estrogen Contraceptive

Fast Action Defended As in Public Interest

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration has followed up on its decision to encourage use of birth-control pills that are relatively low in estrogen by approving a leading drug firm's brand in less than a week.

The time for processing such a marketing application is usually at least six months.

The manufacturer is G. D. Searle & Co. Its low-estrogen pill is called Desulen.

"We did not want to be in a position of putting any company at a tremendous financial disadvantage," FDA Commissioner Charles C. Edwards said.

He defended the swift approval of Desulen, saying it was proper and in the public interest even if also in the interest of the Searle firm.

"We said that we would not compromise scientific principles but would expedite the administrative paper work as much as possible," he said.

Mr. Edwards said that similar treatment would be given to other manufacturers who seek to put low-estrogen pills on sale.

The Desulen case was rooted in British findings that blood-clotting diseases occur in women on the pill less often if they use brands low in estrogen, one of two synthetic hormones in the products.

The British Committee on Safety of Drugs recommended that users switch to brands containing 50 micrograms of estrogen. On April 25, after the underlying data were published, the FDA announced a more restrained approach.

"Good manufacturers would indicate the lowest effective use of estrogen that is otherwise acceptable," the agency advised physicians.

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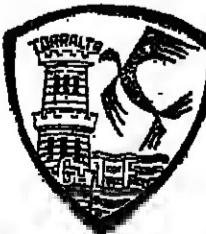
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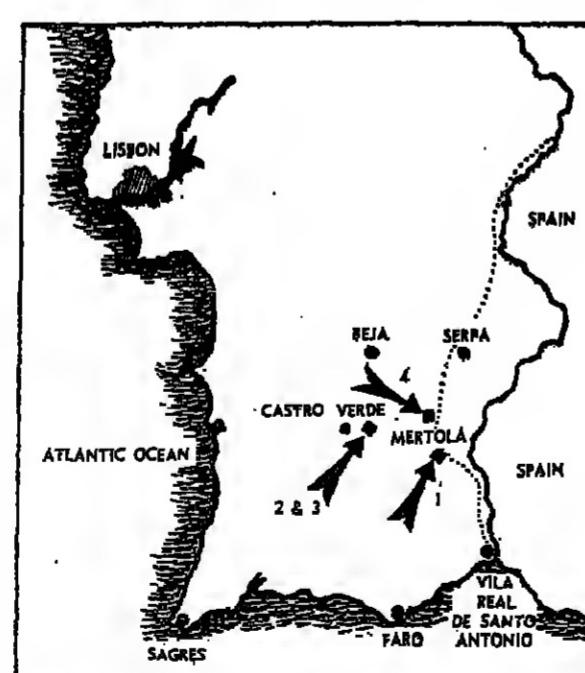
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Negro First In Primary In Newark

Indicted Mayor Faces June Runoff Vote

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI).—Kenneth A. Gibson, a Negro, has decisively topped all rivals in the race for mayor of Newark, N.J., winning more than twice the number of votes of his closest opponent, Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio.

But Mr. Gibson, a 37-year-old city engineer on leave, did not have the more than 50 percent of the total votes to guarantee his election and so must face Mayor Addonizio in a runoff on June 16.

That mayor is under federal indictment, along with several other city officials, on charges of tax evasion and income-tax evasion, and will go on trial before a state court June 2.

Complete returns from Newark's 207 election districts gave Mr. Gibson 37,868 votes and Mayor Addonizio 17,325 votes.

Four other candidates were Anthony Imperials, a white, militant who got 13,804 votes; John F. Caulfield, the city's former fire director, with 11,752 votes; State Sen. Alexander J. Mattioli, 4,750 votes; State Assemblyman George C. Richardson, a Negro, 2,024 votes; and Harry Wheeler, a Negro who withdrew Sunday and gave his support to Mr. Gibson but remained on the ballot, 140 votes.

National attention has been drawn to the Newark race no only because of the possibility that a city of about 402,000 residents might elect a Negro mayor but also because of charges of "official corruption." An official state report said this corruption had contributed to the July 1, 1967, riots.

Byrd Wins in W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 13 (UPI).—Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W. Va., swept to an easy victory in the West Virginia primary election yesterday. Professional football star Sam Huff lost his first bid for political office.

Unofficial returns showed the Sen. Byrd No. 3 man in the Senate's Democratic hierarchy, received nearly 185,000 votes, compared with 25,000 for John G. McCotter, an attorney who had never run for office.

No Republicans entered the Senate primary, but the State Republican Committee will fill the vacancy at a later date.

Mr. Huff, a star for 14 years with the New York Giants and late the Washington Redskins, was beaten 2-0-1 by an incumbent Democrat, Rep. Robert H. McCall, in the state's 1st Congressional District. Unofficial returns gave Rep. McCall 36,000 votes to Mr. Huff's 17,000.

Hruska Triumphs

OMAHA, Neb., May 13 (UPI).—Sen. Roman L. Hruska easily won renomination in Nebraska's Republican primary election yesterday.

Republican Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann won renomination, surviving a challenge by state Sen. Clinton F. Betchelder, an Omaha businessman who claims to be the most conservative of the state legislature.

Sen. Hruska defeated politics unknowns Odis Glebe. Former Gov. Frank E. Morrison won the Democratic senatorial nomination. The Hruska-Morrison match in November will be their second meeting. Sen. Hruska handily defeated Mr. Morrison in the 1956 Senate race.

Dead Man Polls More Than Victor In Nebraska Vote

OMAHA, May 13 (AP).—A dead man drew more votes than the victor in one of Nebraska's primary elections yesterday.

State Railway Commissioner Fred N. Peterson of Columbus, Neb., who had filed for renomination by the Republican party died a month before the election too late for removal of his name from the ballot.

Mr. Peterson, brother of former Nebraska governor Val Peterson, now U.S. Ambassador to Finland, received more than twice as many votes as his only opponent, Duane Gay of Columbus.

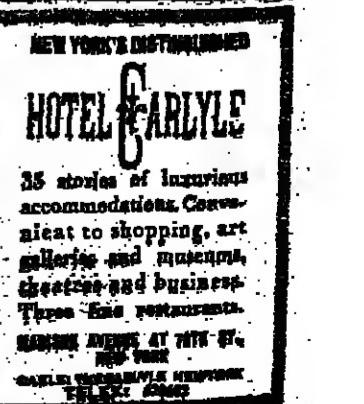
Spain Denies Talks Begun on Gibraltar

MADRID, May 13 (UPI).—Spain has denied that Madrid and London have been holding informal talks on the future of Gibraltar.

A spokesman for the Spanish foreign Ministry said last night that the reports were "without foundation."

"The Spanish position on Gibraltar has not changed," the spokesman said.

According to published reports, Britain and Spain started consultations on the colony in London a few days ago.



Rumor Meets Labor Chiefs, Strikes Spiral

Rome Police Clash With Hotel Workers

ROME, May 13 (AP).—Premier Amiano Rumor and government ministers held an unprecedented meeting with the nation's labor leaders today amid street skirmishes here between police and striking hotel workers.

In an anti-strike, anti-government act, a Fascist group gathered today to denounce what it called a "communist" strike and dumped its trash in the streets of the Capitoline Hill, where the Rome City Council meets.

Finance Minister Emilio Colombo and Labor Minister Carlo Donatelli and leader of all three major labor federations were among those attending the meeting in Mr. Rumor's office.

The labor leaders have called a series of crippling industrial and public strikes to force the government to enact housing, tax and social security reforms. Some public employees' strikes may jeopardize Italian regional elections scheduled for June 7.

In the Piedmont region surrounding Turin, 500,000 workers struck to protest against high living costs and demand social reforms. Half the 90,000 employees at the Fiat auto plant struck. In Turin, municipal employees struck, many shops and banks were closed, and no newspapers were printed.

Staggered strikes by municipal workers continued across Italy, with employees in Tuscany, Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise and Sardinia off the job today. Others in Campania, Puglia, Lucania, Calabria and Sicily are to walk out tomorrow. Employees of the state-run welfare, medical aid and tourism bureaus also launched a three-day strike today.



Hijacker reels from impact of police bullet.

Japanese TV Audience Sees Police Shoot Ferry Hijacker

HIROSHIMA, May 13 (UPI).—Police today shot and killed a young robbery suspect who had hijacked a ferry and forced it on a wandering 100-mile 17-hour voyage on Japan's Inland Sea.

Police said Nobuhisa Kawafuji, 20, was felled by a single bullet as he stood atop the deck of the ferry Prince Maru waving a rifle at police. He died an hour and 40 minutes later. He had fired at least 20 shots into the air and waved his collection of stolen weapons in defiance of repeated appeals to surrender.

The climax of the chase was televised live to Japanese viewers.

Kawafuji, a carpenter, seized the ferry in Hiroshima yesterday with 33 passengers and 11 crew aboard. He was fleeing from police after robbing a gun shop and attacking a policeman. The hijacker allowed the passengers and four crew to disembark during a refueling stop on Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's major islands. The ship then continued its forced voyage, pursued by 11 Japanese armed patrol vessels and a torpedo boat.

Czechs Ban Sale of Western Publications

By Osgood Caruthers
PRAGUE, May 13.—As yet another manifestation of loyalty to Moscow, Czechoslovak authorities quietly halted the import and sale of all Western newspapers and magazines except those approved by the Communist party.

Western tourists, businessmen and other visitors have been cut off for more than a week from seeing the official version of what is going on in the outside world—except for what they can see on their own short wave radios or in the German-language newsheets from neighboring West Germany and Austria.

There has been no official an-

nouncement of the ban, and no one in authority could be found who would offer an explanation. But distributors and vendors at the major tourist hotels and at stands that normally sell foreign-language periodicals believe the sale of material from the West has been suspended indefinitely.

Even during the most critical times during the past two years there have been only temporary breaks in the distribution of incoming news material from the West. Often this was simply because of transportation difficulties. However, during the past several weeks it has been noted that newspapers and magazines containing critical material about what is go-

ing on in Czechoslovakia or about this country's subservient relationship with the Soviet Union have been confiscated before they could reach the newsstands.

Until the past few days visitors have been able to buy regularly the International Herald Tribune, the Times of London, Le Monde and the Frankfurter Allgemeine and occasional copies of Western weekly news magazines. Now none of these is to be found.

The Western news agencies all distribute their regular European wire service to the official Czechoslovak news agency but the material is seldom seen in its original form in the tightly controlled press here, even in translation.

Castro Asks Release of 11 Fishermen

Blames Their Capture By Exile Group on U.S.

HAVANA, May 13 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Fidel Castro today demanded the release of 11 Cuban fishermen captured after two vessels were sunk by a Miami-based Cuban exile organization.

Mr. Castro said he holds the United States responsible for the lives of the fishermen. He refused demands by the organization, Alpha-66, to exchange the fishermen for eight of the guerrillas captured in an attempted invasion of eastern Cuba last month.

In a communiqué published in the Communist party newspaper Granma today, Mr. Castro said President Osvaldo Dorticos had yesterday summoned the Swiss ambassador in Havana, who represents U.S. interests here, and informed him of the Cuban demands.

President Dorticos also summoned British Ambassador Richard Sykes, alleging that counterrevolutionary organizations and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are using small British keys and landing craft to land off the Cuban coast to launch anti-Castro activities.

The president warned Britain to take steps to prevent these activities. Otherwise "the government of Cuba would find itself obliged to adopt the relevant measures with the aim of preventing them by its own means," he said.

In Miami, Alpha-66, a Miami-based militant exile organization, said today its forces had sunk two of Mr. Castro's "spy ships" and received a U.S. State Department warning against strikes launched from U.S. soil, the AP reported.

Mr. Castro's communiqué quoted a broadcast by Alpha-66 stating that the 11 fishermen are being held as hostages.

"The government of Cuba will reflect fully and totally any blackmail by the CIA and its agents, which attempt to use the Cuban fishermen as hostages," he said.

According to the captured exiles, Mr. Castro said, Federal Bureau of Investigation and CIA agents continually visit the training camps of the exiled guerrillas.

Some reporters said the invaders last month trained for their expedition at Great Inagua Island, a British possession in the Bahamas, 60 miles northeast of Cuba.

Alpha-66 said it had sent a message to the International Red Cross in Geneva urging it to use its good offices to arrange the exchange of the 11 fishermen for the invading guerrillas, who landed in Cuba on April 17.

Freed Spy for Russia Spurns Love of Her U.K. Colleague

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—The would-be romance of two convicted spies for Russia, last of the Port-of-Spain espionage ring to be released from jail, blew up today. Ethel Gee, 55, told reporters she wanted no part of Harry Houghton, 65.

But in Poole meanwhile, Houghton was telling newsmen: "For the rest of our days, Ethel and I will live by the sea."

Houghton, a former British Navy petty officer, said he had no fears of the future: "The Russians would look after him."

The two were paroled yesterday after serving nine years of their 15-year sentences for their part in passing British Navy secrets to the Russians.

Declared Love

Before leaving the Maidstone top-security prison, Houghton issued a statement voicing his undying love for Miss Gee. He said he would marry her within two weeks and added:

"Her love and fortitude during these nine horrible years in prison have been an inspiration to me. She is a woman in a million. Such love is hard to find."

But in Portland today, Miss Gee said, "I don't want to see him."

Houghton "can say anything he likes," she added, but "it takes two to make a wedding."

She was speaking to newsmen on the doorstep of her home after a bitter taste of her fellow citizens' feelings toward her. She was booted and hissed during a 15-minute walk to Portland Market. One man shouted, "Hello, traitor. What are you doing in this country?"

"Scum," Miss Gee shouted back before hurrying home.

In Poole, Houghton told reporters: "Several times I met one of the London bosses of the KGB [Soviet secret service], and he always stood by whatever promises he made to me."

"Several times he assured me that if ever I was arrested and sent to prison, I would always be looked after by his government."

He said the Russians had promised to pay his salary while he was in jail.

Spied for Love

Miss Gee, at her trial in 1961, testified that she had spied for the Russians because of her love for Houghton—who claimed he had been blackmailed into the job.

The masterminds of the Port-of-Spain ring were Gordon Lonsdale, a Soviet agent, and Morris and Lola Kroger, of New York. Lonsdale was exchanged with the Russians for a Briton, Greville Wynne. The

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Page 6— Thursday, May 14, 1970 *

The More Perilous Crisis

Israel's large-scale raid against guerrilla sanctuaries in Lebanon calls attention once more to a continuing crisis in the Middle East that is even more perilous than the escalating Indochina conflict on which national and international concern has focused in recent weeks.

As in Southeast Asia, punitive attacks against enemy forces operating behind other people's borders—though thoroughly understandable—are likely to do more political harm than lasting military good in the Middle East. The guerrillas certainly will return to their strongholds on the slopes of Mt. Hermon—and probably with more support than ever from the Lebanese, whose army apparently was heavily involved in Tuesday's fighting.

What makes the persisting pattern of attack and counterattack along the Arab-Israel cease-fire line particularly dangerous is the recently reported introduction of Soviet pilots in the defense of Egypt. This step toward direct intervention by the Soviet Union on the Arab side has forced the United States to reconsider its restrained policy regarding additional arms aid to Israel and raises the specter of a big power confrontation in the Middle East.

In that area, as in Southeast Asia, the interests of all parties and of worldwide peace demand the most intensive search for diplomatic solutions. There have been some tentatively hopeful signals from the Middle Eastern belligerents, buried in the Southeast Asian war news of recent weeks. Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has indicated that Israel "is ready to re-establish an unconditional and unlimited cease-fire." Foreign Minister Abba Eban has said that in exchange for "true peace, Israel would be prepared to make concessions that might surprise the world." President Nasser deliver-

ed a May Day speech that combined his usual bluster with what Egyptian diplomats here have taken pains to point out was an "appeal" for new American efforts to bring about peace.

But neither side has gone far enough to break through the wall of suspicion that divides them. Prospects for progress in the Arab-Israel stalemate might be significantly improved if both the Arabs and Israelis would give ear to some of the advice contained in a recent report of the American Friends Service Committee. Quaker proposals for new peace initiatives are based on a sensitive assessment of the deep feelings on both sides and contain pragmatic suggestions for compromise.

The report urges the Israelis and the Arabs, but especially the Israelis as victors, to take new initiatives to overcome the mood of "absolute distrust" that poisons the entire area. It asks the Israelis to drop their insistence on direct talks which it pragmatically concludes are not possible at this time,

and to commit themselves to withdrawal from territories occupied during the 1967 war—contingent, of course, on completion of a peace settlement that meets Israel's security needs. It calls in turn on the Arab states and the Palestinians to commit themselves unequivocally in advance to recognize Israel's territorial integrity within agreed boundaries.

Such reciprocal assurances are consistent with the sometimes vague wording of the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which both sides say they accept. If offered publicly in advance of negotiations, they could help remove persistent doubts and strengthen the hands of the reasonable men whom the Quakers say they encountered on both sides during two years of intensive study and discussion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mideast Pattern: Raids and Reprisal

The point about the latest sequence of Palestinian raids and Israeli reprisal (this time into Lebanon) is not which party has the right, or more right, on its side. Foreign judgments on that question are dictated for the most part by political considerations unrelated to the merits. Palestinian guerrillas have risen in world sympathy since 1967 but, regardless, the Communist-Arab partnership in the United Nations would assure them votes there to their liking. Israel long ago decided, not without much bitterness, that Security Council disapproval of its practice of self-defense was a bearable price to pay for the military and psychological satisfactions of hitting back. Everyone realizes, though no one admits, that the guerrillas' Lebanese sanctuary is in a remote corner of the country which Beirut virtually ceded to the Palestinians last year on the understanding—so far respected by all parties—that the rest of Lebanon would be spared.

The important question is what the participants in transborder violence think they gain from it. For the Palestinians, the answer is: Everything. Unlike Egypt, whose declared "war of attrition" is directed at Israeli soldiers, the guerrillas chiefly direct terror at Israeli civilians. If some consider this cowardly, the Palestinians consider it discreet, a tactic within their means; and they have devised to support it a philosophy of undermining Israel's will to carry

on. The guerrillas believe, certainly with some justification, that they can survive even the fiercest Israeli reprisals and return to kill more farmers and their families on another day.

Israel's approach is quite different. Militarily, its choice is whether to confront the guerrillas on Arab soil, by reprisals, or on its own territory, by building a security belt. Israel has never liked the idea of penning itself up: Walls nourish its claustrophobia and undermine its sustaining hope of getting along some day with its Arab neighbors. Israelis also see an advantage in bringing the war to their foes. Yet reprisals obviously damage Jerusalem's foreign relations. Earlier it built an effective security belt—mines, wire, the works—along the Jordanian border. Now it will be under pressure to extend that belt along the border with Lebanon.

Politically, Israel's choice is more difficult, the more so because officially, it does not recognize that the Palestinians compose a people with a right to a national homeland. This policy of nonrecognition is unavoidably thrust upon Israel by the Palestinians' insistence on establishing their state in Israel, destroying the Jewish state in the process. Until that gap is bridged, no number of retaliatory raids will put down the Palestinian cause. If and when it is bridged, the nature of the Mideast conflict will have been transformed.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Perils of Neutrality

Lebanon is in a position comparable with Cambodia, which would have best liked to keep out of the Vietnam war, but had to allow North Vietnam to use the nation as a supply and attack base, which resulted in the invasion by the Americans and South Vietnamese.

A nation wanting to keep itself outside conflicts can announce its neutrality. But it should also be able to defend its neutrality. Otherwise, it may become a prey of the first country violating this neutrality or may become the war theater of the fighting parties.

—From *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

Nixon Among the 'Bums'

It must have been an extraordinary and moving spectacle—the President of the United States moving out at dawn accompanied only by his valet and three guards, to mix with and talk to the demonstrators who thronged Washington. Harun al-Rashid flitted among his people in disguise. Mr. Nixon did not, thus showing considerable courage... Those offended at being called "bum" have long called others "pigs" or worse.

For a moment at dawn a few demonstrators suddenly found in their midst the frail representative of all that they presumably question or dislike—regular, orderly, rational, lawful and constitutional authority. He trusted them, and was lucky proved right to do so: They greeted him with amiable respect. A happy omen?

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Montreal's Olympics

The decision to give the 1976 Olympic Games to Montreal and Denver will be received with satisfaction in wide circles in the athletic world. We for our part have only positive feelings after the result of the two votes. It is, however, only natural and perhaps also understandable that disappointment is great in the Soviet Union.

It remains to be seen whether the Russians will consider the rejection of Moscow as an Olympic site as a loss of prestige, and in what degree it may influence the Soviet Union's future participation in international athletic cooperation.

—From *Aftenposten* (Oslo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1895

PARIS—The Parisian public did its best yesterday to make the world forget the evening of March 13, 1861, when, for reasons which had nothing whatever to do with either art or music, it hissed the work of Richard Wagner. Last evening was different, the soiree was a triumphal one and worthy of the music which was thoroughly listened to. M. Van Dyck sang the title role. It is to be hoped that "Tannhäuser" will at last be added to the Paris Opéra repertoire.

Fifty Years Ago

May 14, 1920

NEW YORK—The Socialist National Convention today nominated as its presidential candidate Eugene V. Debs, now an inmate of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., under conviction or violation of the Espionage Law, after a half hour demonstration during which men cheered themselves hoarse and women wept. Edward Henry of Indianapolis made the nomination in a choked, emotional voice. There was a huge picture of Eugene V. Debs at the back of the platform.



Nixon's Three Theories

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In explaining President Nixon's sudden decision to invade Cambodia, his foreign policy aides point to three Nixon theories about how to deal with the Communists in general and the Soviet Union in particular. These are worth examining.

The first is that you cannot show weakness in one part of the world without encouraging Moscow to believe that you will be weak and vulnerable in other even more dangerous parts of the world.

The second is that unpredictability is often a virtue in dealing with the Soviets, for if they cannot be reasonably sure of how the United States will react, they may be more careful about how they move against you or your allies.

And the third is that sudden bold moves that take the enemy by surprise are likely to be more effective than small moves which give the Communists time to adapt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Betting on Weakness

These are bold and dangerous theories, but there is obviously something to them. For example, on the first point, President Kennedy was convinced that Moscow took the big risk of trying to put missiles in Cuba because Kennedy launched the Bay of Pigs invasion against Castro but weakened in the end and didn't see the invasion through.

Nixon referred to this theory in his "Six Crises," published in 1962. "Khrushchev would have been a superb poker player," he wrote.

"First, he is out to win. Second, like any good poker player, he plans ahead so that he can win the big pots. He likes a bluff, but he knows that if you bluff on small pots and fail consistently to produce the cards, you must expect your opponent to call your bluff on the big pots."

"That, in effect, is what happened in Laos and Cuba. The United States talked big and did not back up its talk with action... There is nothing more dangerous in dealing with a man like Khrushchev than to talk bigger than we are prepared to act..."

What happened in Laos and Cuba tended to make him far more rocky and far more belligerent than he would otherwise have been...

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Two points need to be made about these Nixon theories. First, the United States did not react to Moscow's savage invasion of Czechoslovakia, yet Moscow did not then assume it could bluff Washington on Berlin or press its advantage to change the balance of power against the United States in Western Europe. Nor did the United

States assume that the Soviet Union was "weak" just because Khrushchev tried to put his missiles in Cuba and turned back when challenged by President Kennedy.

It is a fair speculation, supported by some of Nixon's principal advisers, that he had this wider theory of world policy in mind when he struck Cambodia. In almost every speech since he started withdrawing troops from Vietnam, he has inserted a warning that he would act if the enemy took advantage of him, and since Hanoi would not negotiate on his terms and kept building up the sanctuaries, followed by Moscow's sending its pilots into operational flights over Egypt, he moved suddenly and secretly.

Big Surprise

This was in keeping with his second and third theories. He did not follow what seemed to be the predictable line of steady withdrawal, but made the unpredictable lunge at Cambodia and revived the bombing of North Vietnam, surprising not only Hanoi but Moscow, and many of his own associates and the Congress.

He explained later in his press conference that the difference between his strategy and President Johnson's was that Johnson moved against the enemy "step by step," whereas the Nixon invasion of Cambodia was "a decisive move."

The only trouble with these neat theories is that they don't always fit the facts. The Congress was surprised by his unpredictability, but the enemy wasn't, so we won't know till later if this was "decisive."

It may be that the men in the Kremlin regard the President's invasion as unpredictable and even irrational, considering how it divided the American people and didn't find the enemy, but by the President's way of thinking, he may still have made the Soviet leaders think they must be careful in dealing with an incalculable man who has so much power and is willing to use it despite the opposition of Congress and members of his own party.

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Historic Role

Second, whether Nixon's theories are correct or not, acting on them against a sovereign nation without the knowledge of any but two or three of his closest advisers and without consultation with the Congress places enormous reliance on the big strike, and on the judgment of the President alone.

If he is free to hit Cambodia in secret, why not Hanoi? Why not the Soviet ships bringing the arms from the real sanctuary? That would be even more bold and unpredictable. All presidents tend, of course, to a highly personal view of their historic role, and many of them make the tragic error of thinking they are what they merely represent, but few have done so personally about it as Nixon.

But those who have seen him in the last 72 hours say they cannot yet determine the full extent of his introspection. He has reaffirmed his confidence in the decision to "clean out" the Cambodian sanctuaries and is working hard to demonstrate its value. He insists that he has given the country no cause to question his candor on Vietnam or other issues and resents the challenges to his credibility and compares to his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson. And he has strongly disclaimed responsibility for the nation's unrest, contending that the malaise of many citizens would be just as great if there were no war or Nixon administration.

Nonetheless, Nixon is said to be listening keenly when advisers such as Henry A. Kissinger bemoan

States assume that the Soviet Union was "weak" just because Khrushchev tried to put his missiles in Cuba and turned back when challenged by President Kennedy.

But many others, including prominent cabinet members, are mounting an argument that Nixon is mounting a broader base of support to govern than he needs to win elections, that he must regain the respect of alienated citizens even if he cannot gain their votes and that he must re-examine his methods to attain that end.

There is no reliable indication of how Nixon himself regards the situation. He knows it has aroused the opposition to the war in what he deems damaging proportions. He knows he has awakened bitter quarrels and rivalries among his aides and senior officials. He knows that the effort to demonstrate the nation's will and strength has, at least temporarily, only advertised its divisions and weaknesses. That is why he has lost a great deal of sleep in recent days and sought in kinds of fresh advice from educators, young people and labor leaders, outside as well as inside the White House.

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the condition of the country: worry about the nation's capacity to withstand serious challenges from the Soviet Union, as in Middle East. He is said to be closely aligned with such as Daniel Patrick Moynihan as they suggest that the alienation of youth is not merely a matter of patriotic pessimism but of profound differences in perception of the world by different generations.

To reassert the authority of presidency in foreign affairs, some officials who questioned the wisdom of the Cambodian decision are trying to help Nixon prevent the Senate from circumscribing his powers as commander-in-chief. They argue that no president in the nuclear age can afford to be held responsible for military action and that potential enemies must not be tempted by arbitrariness.

But apparently they also argue as Secretary of State William Rogers did before the Cambodian decision, that Nixon cannot afford to rupture his standing with Congress and that the needed authority abroad must be seen at rest on authority at home.

New Pressure

And it is on this point of domestic appeal and authority that Nixon faces the most persistent new pressure from his advisors who will not be satisfied with easier access to him and his staff.

Like its predecessors in other administrations, Nixon's cabinet ceased long ago to function as a team. It does not meet often and cannot act as a body, despite the President's early claims to the contrary. What has trouble Robert H. Finch, the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; George Romney, the secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Walter J. Hickel, the secretary of the Interior, among others, is not their diminishing role as individuals but their inability to resist the general trend of policy away from the liberal end of the Republican philosophy toward the more conservative.

In the choice of political tactics, economic priorities, approached to Negroes and youth and other matters, these officials and others have resisted what they took to be the President's increasing reliance on Attorney General John Mitchell, Vice-President Agnew and a few conservative White House aides and their own progressive exclusion from crucial policy debates.

Their hope now is that the events of the last two weeks may have caused the President to reconsider his methods of work and perhaps even some of his political calculations about the mood of the country. They think they can at least re-establish some balance and they are trying to seize the moment of their leader's

were much surprised by the mutation, are now explaining it on two grounds. First, they say that episodes like last weekend's demonstration have much emboldened the masters of the Kremlin as the so-called "Oxford Oath" not to fight for king or country is well known to have emboldened Adolf Hitler.

The technical-military reasons for the danger to Israel are exceedingly complex. But all these reasons can be boiled down to two simple formulas. Israel can hold off, and has held off, any hundred percent war and the majority of Arabs supplied with any quantity of Russian arms. But in the long run, Israel cannot possibly hold off the Arabs—plus limitless Russian arms—plus Russians fighting at the side of the Arabs. That is the essence of the matter for us.

For us, the unprecedented Soviet move in Egypt also has a larger significance. In the whole quarter century of the cold war, we have had to expect almost anything from the Kremlin except Russian troops committed to a war outside the borders of the Soviet empire. That long-standing rule has now been broken in Egypt, and this is a most dangerous, probably permanent mutation in Kremlin behavior.

Your brother the President did not hold the strange new view that our country is immune from his country's dangers. So I hope you do not share it either.

Sincerely, Your Friend.

Open Letter to Sen. Kennedy

By Joseph Alsop

I am sure you cannot contemplate with calm the possibility that Israel's 2.5 million brave people will be added to this century's dreadful toll of Jewish victims. Yet that possibility is what we now have to worry about if our worries have national priorities because of the sudden appearance of Russian troops and flyers in Egypt in a combat role.

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In Empire of Fashion in a New Boutique

Paris Shop Tailors Design to Customer

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, May 13.—Sidonie is a new boutique for women who want to do their own thing which, the way fashion is going now, is just the thing.

It is a curious venture. Two men, one of whom was a broker (a second-hand furniture dealer) decided to set up to re-create dresses from past Dior, Gross and Simone (she is the one in question) took over a couple of rooms on the second floor of an old particulier at 77 Rue des Petits-Pères. They opened on May 1, with a selection of "ancien" dresses plus faithful replicas.

Mrs. Maggie, who has three young daughters, came to Paris 20 years ago "with a trunk full of my grandmother's clothes. It was the New Look and somehow, I liked right too. When I was a student in Orléans, near Lyon, I used to buy loads of old clothes, lingerie, blouses, and I even had authentic XV dresses which I sold to Paris dealers."

She was ahead of her time and the whole Flea Market fashion trend. So now, it is only right that she should be asking in. Besides, she is a free spirit. "I've never had any ambitions as far as clothes are concerned. I've been known to take down the curtains when my daughters needed an evening dress in a hurry."

With that kind of spirit, and with very little money, two women set up business. Mrs. Gross had to work nights selling flowers at les Halles in order to make ends meet. Their boutique, on the second floor (no elevator, of course) is already a world apart, with old trunks filled with clothes and colorful fabrics from all over the world. The name "Sidonie" which is as old-fashioned as prettiness, is inscribed on the door in gold thumb tacks.

Sidonie stands for the opposite of fashion uniforms. "We want every woman to pick her own style," Mrs. Gross said. "It doesn't like what she sees. We can always help her design something else. We want to go back to artisanal fashions." It makes you feel quite a lady to walk into the shop and put on an exclusive order—especially when you know that in their store the two have a première bed seamstress from Giacchini.

How did they arrive at that annual? "Why not?" said Mrs. Maggie. "Women now wear anything and everything. All you have to do is look around Saint-Germain-des-Prés."

Mrs. Gross dug out a couple



Above: Madame Récamier, in a detail of the portrait by Jacques Louis David.

At right: The version of the Récamier gown available at the new boutique Sidonie.

Michel Fourman.



of lovely white lawn embroidered Empire dresses dating back to the days when all of a sudden women walked around Paris half-naked. Those could be reproduced—"I know the man who still makes those fabrics"—but it would be quite expensive. Instead, Sidonie makes them in charming Indian cottons and they only cost \$40.

Other replicas include men's waistcoats, jet-edged mini-boleros and romantic hooded capes.

Accessories tie in with the Empire fashions and chokers are a big thing. They are home made of velvet ribbon with pearl daisies or centered with a cameo. In addition, Sidonie sells replicas of Art Nouveau jewelry.

The effort and imagination behind Sidonie is touching. The two owners go to any lengths to find treasures for their shop, visiting old attics, regional fairs and faraway markets. They have Greek shawls, Indian blouses, Egyptian servant's dresses, Turkish pants and a great selection of fabrics from Hungary, China, Ireland, Mali and Mexico.

Sidonie is a whim, but an inexpensive one. Prices range from 30 francs (\$5.40) to 700 francs (\$126) but that is ex-

travagant). The pair have their own, and very special way of keeping production costs down. Besides their Paris staff, they have enrolled a whole convent of Cistercian nuns in Brittany.

Mildred Custin, formerly chairman of the board of Bonwit Teller and now president of her own consulting firm, has been named Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite by the French government—an honor rarely accorded to a woman—as a mark of esteem for the services she has rendered to France.

In 1947, Miss Custin took French fashions to Philadelphia for the first time to the Wanamaker Tribune Shop. In recent years, she has led the way to establishing boutiques in America for some of the top French couturiers. Among these are the boutiques at Bonwit Teller for Pierre Cardin (men's and women's), André Courreges, Emanuel Ungaro and Hermès.

Henri Claudel, consul general of France in New York, presented Miss Custin with the award at a reception in her honor at the French Consulate. Mrs. Hervé Alphand and Pierre Cardin flew over for the occasion.

Michael Cacoyannis, who

Movies in Cannes

Satire on U.S. Army Leads Race

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

CANNES, May 13.—With only five more films to be seen, the American comic satire about Army surgeons on the Korean front, *"McAfee's*, is now the favorite in the Cannes movie race. It seems likely to emerge with the first prize as the best motion picture at the 1970 festival.

The rivals are the Italian "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," the official French entry, "Les Choses de la Vie," the documentary of a pop music festival, "Woodstock," and "Leo the Last" from Great Britain.

The male acting award appears to be a toss-up between two Italian actors: Marcello Mastroianni and Gian Maria Volonté.

"The Strawberry Statement," a view of the melodramatic side of American university life, may well be honored as "the best film by a new director" (Stuart Hagnani).

Another movie director, Raoul Coutard, the accomplished cinematographer of many a Godard film and of "Z," made his directorial debut with "Hoa Binh," a touching semi-documentary about a little boy lost in the confusion of the Vietnam war. It was reviewed at length (IHT, March 13) following its Parisian premiere. The camera work, editing and the performance of Phi Linh as the bewildered lad are its strong assets, although here, in competition, it is overshadowed by more imposing contenders.

Goe of today's offerings was from Italy: "Metello," Mauro Bolognini's film adaptation of an apparently very dull novel by Vasco Pratolini about social strife in Florence almost a century ago. Bolognini has succeeded in re-creating the picturesque scene of Florence in the 1880s and the 1890s, but his film moves slowly and heavily.

The scenario suggests that it might have been written by Upton Sinclair had he been born in Tuscany and one wishes that the director had adapted instead a novel by D'Annunzio. The screen play's preoccupation with labor troubles in the distant past lends the film a faded air and this has not, alas, been remedied by the introduction of cinematic dynamics.

Stylistically, "Metello" uses a narrative method so ponderous that the film fails to come dramatically to life. One seems to be locked in a "period" museum exhibition surrounded by wax-work figures. It is lamentable that such finesse in decor, costuming and atmosphere photography has been wasted on a dreary dramatization of an old-fashioned novel.

Visiting producers and directors at Cannes are busily announcing their plans for the coming year.

Tony Richardson is to direct a Nijinsky film with Rudolf Nureyev as the ill-fated dancer. Michael Cacoyannis, who

made "Zorba the Greek," will film Euripides' "The Trojan Women," the most famous pacifist play ever written, with Katherine Hepburn as Helen, Vanessa Redgrave as Andromache and Irene Papas as Helen of Troy.

William Wyler, with his latest film "The Liberation of L. B. Jones," soon to be released in Europe, is preparing the screen version of the Barillet-Gredy comedy "40 Carats" to be shot in Hollywood in the autumn.

The Cannes Festival, in addition to serving as an exhibit center for new films of every variety, is often the birthplace of motion picture projects. Robert and Raymond Hakim will soon commence a screen version of Zola's famous novel of the Park Markets, "Le Ventre de Paris." It will be shot against the background of Les Halles, now abandoned and soon to be demolished. The old buildings of Les Halles are the same ones that Zola described in his novel, which is set in the Second Empire. The Hakims will have to restock the markets for their filming, a titanic task, and the director—as yet not selected—will have to be an ingenious one to capture Zola's "symphony of cheeses."

John Boorman, the director of "Leo the Last," announces that his next film will be based on Tolkien's "Lord of the Rings." François Reichenbach, whose screen biography of Arthur Rubinstein was awarded an Oscar this year, is soon to make a film in the United States and Canada, "The Cornucopia of Love," which will recount the Odyssey of a band of migrant hippies.

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world, **LARRY WINSTON**, his own workshop, **WINSTON**, and the choice **29 avenue Montaigne, Paris**, is unlimited. It is **Balzac 69-07** also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan:

"from the mine to the jewel".

ion in Empire of Fashion in a New Boutique

Paris Shop Tailors Design to Customer

By Hebe Dorsey
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PARIS, May 13.—Sidonie is a new boutique for women who want to do their own thing which, the way fashion is going now, is just the thing.

It is a curious venture. Two men, one of whom was a broker (a second-hand furniture dealer) decided to set up to re-create dresses from past Dior, Gross and Simone (she is the one in question) took over a couple of rooms on the second floor of an old particulier at 77 Rue des Petits-Pères. They opened on May 1, with a selection of "ancien" dresses plus faithful replicas.

Mrs. Maggie, who has three young daughters, came to Paris 20 years ago "with a trunk full of my grandmother's clothes. It was the New Look and somehow, I liked right too. When I was a student in Orléans, near Lyon, I used to buy loads of old clothes, lingerie, blouses, and I even had authentic XV dresses which I sold to Paris dealers."

She was ahead of her time and the whole Flea Market fashion trend. So now, it is only right that she should be asking in. Besides, she is a free spirit. "I've never had any ambitions as far as clothes are concerned. I've been known to take down the curtains when my daughters needed an evening dress in a hurry."

With that kind of spirit, and with very little money, two women set up business. Mrs. Gross had to work nights selling flowers at les Halles in order to make ends meet. Their boutique, on the second floor (no elevator, of course) is already a world apart, with old trunks filled with clothes and colorful fabrics from all over the world. The name "Sidonie" which is as old-fashioned as prettiness, is inscribed on the door in gold thumb tacks.

Sidonie stands for the opposite of fashion uniforms. "We want every woman to pick her own style," Mrs. Gross said. "It doesn't like what she sees. We can always help her design something else. We want to go back to artisanal fashions." It makes you feel quite a lady to walk into the shop and put on an exclusive order—especially when you know that in their store the two have a première bed seamstress from Giacchini.

How did they arrive at that annual? "Why not?" said Mrs. Maggie. "Women now wear anything and everything. All you have to do is look around Saint-Germain-des-Prés."

Mrs. Gross dug out a couple

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Nixon to Form Panel to Study Trade Policy

EEC-U.S. Still Apart On Preferences Idea

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI)—President Nixon will appoint a special commission on international trade and investment policy to examine trade issues facing the United States in the 1970s, including the impact of the European Common Market.

Secretary of State William Rogers disclosed this today in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is holding hearings on proposals for import quotas.

He said the commission will examine the entire range of trade and investment issues and will prepare appropriate recommendations for policy and legislation.

Mr. Rogers said the move arose partly from the administration's awareness of misgivings and concerns about trade policy that are held by important U.S. business and labor interests.

He said the panel would want to examine the world's new business climate, which was becoming increasingly internationalized, and economic forces such as the European Economic Community.

He said that although he could not anticipate the ultimate findings of the commission, his personal conviction was that the commission must inevitably choose the advance to a more open world economy rather than the retreat to protection.

In a related development, a high State Department official said the United States will probably have to decide in the next few weeks whether to go ahead with its own trade preferences scheme for developing countries as a result of the Common Market's reluctance to accept the U.S. position.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said of the negotiations with the EEC:

"We are now in the throes of deciding whether everyone will go ahead on their own or whether to marry the two schemes. We probably will have a decision in the next weeks."

As he outlined the basic differences of the U.S. and European scheme to a Commerce Department conference for businessmen, Mr. Samuels said that the administrative proposal would allow for unlimited imports from developing countries except for textiles, shoes and petroleum. The United States also would apply an escape clause for industries suffering especially heavy damage in the U.S. market.

The EEC proposal would have a fixed ceiling on all products which could come in under the preferential scheme. Mr. Samuels said the Common Market was not prepared to accept the U.S. scheme.

Fed Policy on Money Growth Under Fire

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, May 13 (NYT)—Back in January, the Federal Reserve decided to change its anti-inflation tactics, and the shift seemed sensible because the old tactics had not been much of a success.

Instead of emphasizing interest rates and lending conditions in the nation's banking system, it would place more stress on regulating growth in "monetary aggregates"—such things as the total volume of checking account deposits and currency and bank credit. Modest steady growth of the money supply would help restore a healthy economy, it was argued.

So the change was instituted. At the end of March, the money supply bulged abnormally and the Fed moved in April to trim the excess fat. The effort seemed to be succeeding, although interest rates fluctuated more widely.

Fewer Mistakes Expected

In any case steady growth in the nation's total money supply was expected eventually to bring better control over economic growth and fewer mistakes. The Fed would be less likely to tighten credit conditions prematurely to make money grow too late, the central bank apparently decided.

Right now, however, it is hard to see how the Fed can continue to foster modest growth in the money supply without driving interest rates even higher and eliminating most non-government borrowers from the credit markets.

Possibly the Fed's experiment with change aborted at the end of April as President Nixon announced his intervention in Cambodia. This caused the Treasury bond market to deteriorate rapidly, causing the Fed to rush to rescue a federal government financing that came very near failure.

Fed Abandon's Strategy

By injecting enough credit into the banking system to drive interest rates down and permit completion of the Treasury's financing last week, the Fed also abandoned, for the time being at least, its new emphasis on the monetary aggregates.

This new bulge in the money supply that is

likely to develop, however, is different from the one in late March. In April, the monetary authorities were unhampered by Treasury financing needs and could tighten credit to counteract that earlier "unexpected" money-supply surge.

The Fed's problem now is the bigger volume of government and federal agency financing expected during the second half. Estimates of this now range as high as \$15 billion, and the Treasury plans to begin to raise this money early in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Something Must Give

Since this prospective borrowing will be too large to be absorbed by an economy characterized by only moderate growth in the money supply, something must give. If the Fed persists in its new course, short-term interest rates seem certain to exceed last December's peaks.

This conclusion is based on the assumption that non-governmental credit demands will continue heavy, and commercial bankers report no decrease. In fact, their projections call for more credit.

With many long-term interest rates at their highest levels in U.S. financial history and with short-term rates nearly at high, the outlook is depressing for Wall Street's fixed-income securities market.

The government, of course, could be called upon to tax more and borrow less, but such a sensible fiscal course is unlikely in a congressional elections year.

The Fed could also decide not to rescue Treasury issues, forcing the nation's debt managers to price securities attractively enough to sell, but this is "unthinkable."

All this concern about heavy credit demands and record interest rates would evaporate if the economy really slows down. Perhaps the stock market is saying this, but the consensus among economists foresees increased business activity ahead, not a slowdown.

Eventually something will have to change, and the most likely result may be some form of credit allocation policy. The Nixon administration's efforts to get institutional investors to put money into the mortgage market already is a hint this may be the outcome.

British Trade Figures In the Red for April

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 13 (NYT)—Britain slipped back into the red in its merchandise trade accounts last month, but the overall trade position continued favorable, government figures showed today.

However, the appearance of even a moderate trade deficit after a string of surpluses struck the London stock market as just one more piece of bad news, and share prices fell sharply.

The pound sterling lost three points soon after the trade figures came out but later recovered to 32.4062, up seven points over last night's closing.

Brokers said stock market sentiment had been adversely affected by Gallup Poll indications that the governing Labor party would hold a 7.5 percent lead over the Conservatives if the British general election were held now.

However, one of the factors in Labor's new-found popularity is the emergence of a strong balance-of-payments surplus—and a regaining of national self-confidence—after years of deficits. The April figures did little to upset the trend.

In a brief assessment, the government said that "visible trade has been running close to balance and the current account of the balance of payments has continued in substantial surplus."

Analysts said such a situation certainly offered no obstacles to an early general election. Prime Minister Wilson is expected to decide in the next day or so whether prospects are bright enough for balloting in June.

Follows March Surplus

The Board of Trade said the visible (merchandise) trade balance, seasonally adjusted and excluding payments for U.S. military aircraft, was in deficit by \$26.4 million. The red ink followed a March surplus of \$3.6 million.

So far this year the merchant trade accounts have been in surplus by an average of \$14.4 million a month. In the past nine months, there have been only two deficits.

"That is his business and it does not affect the agreement as such," IOS said.

Under that agreement, Mr. King is providing credit of up to \$40 million to IOS in three-year loan terms in return for warrants for equity participation in IOS through IOS preferred shares.

The shares of IOS founder Bernard Cornfield, who resigned last Saturday, and some other leading IOS directors, are to go into a three-year voting trust to be controlled by Mr. King.

King in London

LONDON, May 13 (NYT)—Mr. King met with London financiers tonight in another attempt to line up European financial support for his rescue of IOS.

European participation has been regarded as almost essential if Bernard Cornfield's beleaguered mutual fund empire is to regain the confidence of investors in Europe, where the bulk of its sales are made.

Discounting the increase due to rising prices, the GNP in real terms was reported at \$140.8 billion, or 12.5 percent better than 1968.

The total is the biggest in the non-Communist world after the United States.

The preliminary annual national income report also showed that per capita income here rose to \$1,269 from \$1,222 in 1968. According to the latest available data, this would rank Japan 16th among the non-Communist states.

Japan's GNP Soared By 17.3% During '69

TOKYO, May 13 (AP)—Japan's gross national product last year reached \$156.3 billion, up 17.3 percent from 1968, a government agency reported today.

Discounting the increase due to rising prices, the GNP in real terms was reported at \$140.8 billion, or 12.5 percent better than 1968.

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Enclosed is my check made payable to United States Investment Plan for

(\$500 or more) words of growth bonds circled above.

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(Nassau, Bahamas)

American Stock Exchange Trading

- 1970 - Stocks and
High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued from preceding page.)

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- 1970 - Stocks and
High. Low. Div. In \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.

(Continued from preceding page.)

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مدونات الأخضر



The \$100,000,000 Switch - to - IIG Contest

Jerome D. Hoffman, president of IIG Sales, the fastest growing financial organization in the world, announces the greatest contest in the history of the mutual fund industry—the one hundred million dollar switch contest, in 180 days.

You and other salesmen throughout the world can participate.

SWITCH, SWITCH, SWITCH TO IIG PRODUCTS. It costs your client nothing to switch as all IIG funds are no-load. These include the REAL ESTATE FUND OF AMERICA (a major real estate growth fund which invests mainly in new construction)

and the FUND OF THE SEVEN SEAS

(the world's first fund to invest a major part of its assets in ships and shipping).

IIG pays the highest commission in the industry—up to 7% non-reducing commission on all new or switch business (and yet it still costs your client nothing).

IIG pays you, in addition to your commission, 1% per year (in cash) as long as your client's money remains in the fund.

This is the American Plan. No other fund can match it!

Conditions of the Contest

All prizes will be awarded on condition that International Investors Group receives a world-wide production of \$50 million worth of switched investments within the period of the contest—the next 180 days, beginning June 1, 1970.

1st Prize—You can make for yourself A MINIMUM of \$1,000 per month for the rest of your life... if you have the highest personal volume in switches during this 180-day period.

2nd Prize—The next 25 most successful salesmen who, during this period, produce the highest personal switches, will each receive a brand new deluxe American car—including the import taxes of their respective countries.

3rd Prize—A secure future with IIG. There is no better company.

Get set and GO. The CONTEST IS ON! Switch, Switch, Switch to IIG.

★ Not only salesmen in the field, but IIG staff will share in prizes. Fifteen cars of the same quality will be awarded to members of administrative staff, in London and elsewhere.



Holmes Brown (left), chairman of the New York Board of Trade, talks with Jerome D. Hoffman (center), president of IIG (Sales) and New York's former Mayor, Robert F. Wagner, chairman of IIG. All have switched to IIG.

Jerome D. Hoffman.
Jerome D. Hoffman, President

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS GROUP (SALES) LIMITED

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Telephone: 01-836 4455. Cables: Usrlstate, London, W.C.2. Telex: 267505.

Banks Spoils No-Hit Bid in 8th**Mets Blank Cubs Behind Gentry 1-Hitter**

CHICAGO, May 13 (UPI).—Gerry Gentry held the Chicago Cubs hitless until Ernie Banks's two-out single in the eighth inning today as the New York Mets recorded a 4-0 victory on the one-hitter.

Gentry, 23-year-old right-hander, retired the first 12 batters until Ron Santo walked in the fifth. Santo was erased on a double play and Gentry kept retiring the side in order until Banks connected on a 2-3 fast ball in the eighth. It was lined into left field and Dave Marshall, slipping slightly in making a start for it, nearly caught the drive at his shoestrings. The ball went through him.

Art Shamsky got the Mets in front with his fourth homer in his last five games, a solo shot in the fourth inning.

The Mets got another run in the fifth when Wayne Garrett led off with a double, took third after the catch of Jerry Grote's long fly ball and scored on Gentry's single.

The Mets added two more runs in the seventh. Mike Jorgensen walked and scored on Garrett's triple. Garrett came home on Grote's single.

Gentry struck out six of the first 12 men to face him. The Cubs, meeting the Mets for the first time since they rushed past them last September to take the National League pennant, didn't get the ball out of the infield until Glenn Beckert lined out to right field in the seventh.

Gentry boosted his record to 4-1 while Bill Hands absorbed his sec-

ond loss against five victories. Banks's two-run homer in the drove in four runs as St. Louis ninth propelled Cincinnati to a won 9-5. Allen doubled across a run in the first, hit a two-run homer in the fifth that put St. Louis ahead 6-5, and sent in another run with a groundout in the sixth. Joe Hague also knocked in four runs for the Cardinals.

Tuesday's Games:
Reds Defeat Pirates

PITTSBURGH, May 13 (UPI).—Lee Maye's tie-breaking homer in the seventh inning and Johnny

Richie Allen, who beat his former team, Philadelphia, with a three-run homer the night before,



Ernie Banks: "I feel like I'm 12 years old."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	15	12	.571	-
New York	15	13	.564	2 1/2
St. Louis	13	14	.491	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	14	17	.452	5
Philadelphia	13	18	.429	1 1/2
Montreal	10	19	.350	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	21	9	.707	-
Atlanta	18	13	.581	5
Los Angeles	17	13	.587	5 1/2
San Francisco	15	17	.485	8
Houston	15	18	.480	8 1/2
St. Louis	15	19	.442	9 1/2

Tuesday's Results

New York 8, Montreal 4.

Cincinnati 4, Atlanta 3.

Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 7.

St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 5.

San Diego 6, San Francisco 5.

Houston 8, Los Angeles 3.

Wednesday's Games

(Not included in standings.)

Montreal at Philadelphia, night.

New York at Chicago, night.

St. Louis at Milwaukee, night.

San Francisco at San Diego, night.

Houston at Los Angeles, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	22	8	.733	-
New York	17	15	.531	8
Detroit	18	14	.517	9 1/2
Seattle	15	16	.483	5 1/2
Washington	13	17	.433	9
Cleveland	10	18	.337	8

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	21	9	.607	-
Milwaukee	18	13	.563	5
Oakland	15	16	.493	5 1/2
Chicago	13	17	.433	5
Kansas City	10	18	.337	8
Seattle	10	18	.337	8

Tuesday's Results

New York 5, Milwaukee 4.

Baltimore 5, Minnesota 4.

Chicago 7, Detroit 3.

Oakland 6, Washington 3.

California 3, Texas 2.

Wednesday's Games

(Not included in standings.)

Washington at Oakland, night.

Boston at California, night.

Baltimore at Minnesota, night.

Chicago at Detroit, night.

Kansas City at Cleveland, night.

Thursday's Games

Washington at Oakland, night.

Boston at California, night.

Baltimore at Minnesota, night.

Chicago at Detroit, night.

Kansas City at Cleveland, night.

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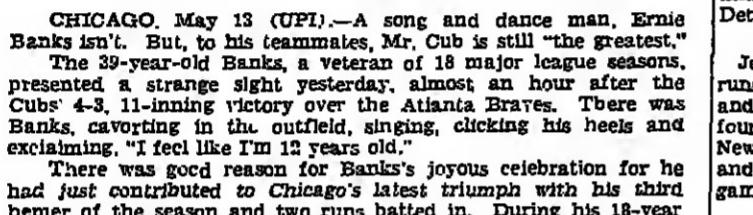
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Reds Defeat Pirates

PITTSBURGH, May 13 (UPI).—Lee Maye's tie-breaking homer in the seventh inning and Johnny

Richie Allen, who beat his former team, Philadelphia, with a three-run homer the night before,



Ernie Banks: "I feel like I'm 12 years old."

39 and Going Great

CHICAGO, May 13 (UPI).—A song and dance man, Ernie Banks isn't. But, to his teammates, Mr. Cub is still "the greatest." The 39-year-old Banks, a veteran of 18 major league seasons, presented a strange sight yesterday, almost an hour after the Cubs 4-3, 11-inning victory over the Atlanta Braves. There was Banks, cavorting in the outfield, singing, clucking his heels and exclaiming, "I feel like I'm 12 years old."

There was good reason for Banks's joyous celebration for he had just contributed to Chicago's latest triumph with his third homer of the season and two runs batted in. During his 18-year major league career, Banks has hit many homers and knocked in even more runs but what made yesterday's accomplishments noteworthy was the fact he became only the ninth player to hit 500 or more lifetime homers and only the 12th player to reach the 1,600 runs-batted-in mark.

Felt the Pressure

Banks admitted feeling the pressure mounting as he neared the 500-home run mark. "My timing was off and I was struggling," he said. "But the fans and my teammates kept talking to me and finally I relaxed. That makes all the difference in my swing."

Banks acknowledged the cheers of the small 5,264 Wrigley Field crowd by tipping his cap as he crossed the plate after hitting his milestone homer in the second inning. By the time he got back to the clubhouse, over an hour after the game ended, he spotted the sign in his locker reading: "Congratulations to the greatest."

Another of his admirable qualities, his cooperation with the news media, led to Banks's delay in reaching the clubhouse as he submitted to four television interviews, numerous radio interviews and finally sat through a press conference.

Banks's home came off Pat Jarvis and the Cub first baseman said he appreciated the fact that he hit his round tripper "against an established pitcher."

"I sure do remember my first home run," he said. "It was in St. Louis Sept. 20 in 1953, and the pitcher was Gerry Staley.

500th Was Inside Fast Ball

"The 500th was on a fast ball, inside. They've been pitching me inside because I wasn't getting the bat around, and I was expecting it. I thought it was going to hit it."

"I knew it was when I looked out there and saw (Rico) Carty turn around and watch it go."

Banks conceded that his age affected him on the home run play because, "When I get out there between second and third, I felt like that new organ in Wrigley Field was on my back."

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Art Buchwald

Working in the System

WASHINGTON. — For years now, our congressmen on Capitol Hill have been urging students to "work within the system." You can imagine their surprise and consternation last week when the students took them up on it.

Congressman Halyard Hoakum was just putting some balls in his golf bag when his secretary came in and said: "Sir, there's a delegation of students outside from your district and they want to see you."

Congressman Hoakum said: "For heaven's sakes, it's Friday. Don't work on Friday!" I told them that, but they still insisted on seeing you. They said they're from Fairweather State, your alma mater."

"All right, show them in," Congressman Hoakum said. "but be sure and interrupt me in 20 minutes. You can say the White House is calling."

The secretary showed ten students in.

Congressman Hoakum stuck his hand out. "Well, this is a great honor... a great honor. How's everything at Fairweather State?"

A young girl said: "Congressman Hoakum, we've come to discuss with you what is going on in Vietnam."

Congressman Hoakum said:

"Of course you have. Say, let's pose for a photo together."

He buzzed his press man, "Jack, you want to bring in the camera and take some shots of me talking to a group of fine dedicated Americans from Fairweather State? We could air-

mail the photos out there for Monday morning's papers. Good."

Jack came in with the camera.

Congressman Hoakum said, "Now gather around the desk here and pretend like you have something really serious to say."

"We do have something serious to say," a boy said. "Congressman Hoakum, the students of Fairweather State are concerned over the way the President has been..."

"Say, how's the football team going to be?" the congressman asked. "Coach Fogel told me he might get a bowl invitation this year."

A girl pursued the subject, "We are fed up with rhetoric and pabulum. We want our representatives in Congress to do something."

"I know exactly how you feel," Congressman Hoakum said. "When I was a student I felt the same way. I said, 'Why can't we change things?' But since I've been in public life, I've taken a more realistic view. But you're too young to know that, and I envy your idealism. If I were your age, I'd be doing the same thing you're doing."

"How can we change this?", Congressman Hoakum?

"By working through the system... that's the American way. Our government with its checks and balances provides for everyone to have a voice in this country. And no one believes in the right of peaceful dissent more than I do. You getting all this on tape, Jack?"

"Congressman Hoakum," the girl spokesman said, "you have been a great help to us and have shown us what we have to do."

"It's wonderful that we can still communicate. What are you going to do?"

"We're going to get all the students at Fairweather State to work for your defeat in November."

Congressman Hoakum shouted: "You can't do that. I've been in Congress for 30 years."

"We'll see that it's your last one!"

"Get out you Commies," Hoakum yelled. "You're all a bunch of rotten bums."

The students marched out singing. Hoakum, his head in his hands, said to his press man, "Jack, call J. Edgar Hoover and tell him to find the S.O.B.'s who's trying to get the kids to work within the system."

Paintings by Correggio and Bellini Stolen

PAVIA, Italy. May 13 (UPI).—Thieves broke into the Melaspsina Museum here Monday night and stole three paintings by 15th-century Italian masters, police said yesterday.

Art experts said the paintings, by Antonio Correggio,

Jacopo Bellini and Antonello da

Messina, were worth more than

200 million lire (\$302,211).

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